

## POETRY.

## MISSIONARY HYMN.

Altered and adapted to the occasion of the meeting of the Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society in New-York, April 18, 1836.

From Georgia's southern mountains—  
Potomac's either strand—  
Where Carolina's fountains  
Roll down their golden sand—  
From many a lovely river—  
From many a sunny plain,  
They call us to deliver  
Their land from error's chain.  
What though fair freedom's breeze  
Blow softly o'er our land,  
And each one as he pleases,  
May worship with his hand;  
And though with lavish kindness  
The gospel's gifts are strown,  
The negro, in his blindness,  
Is left to grope alone.  
Shall we whose souls are lighted  
With wisdom from on high,  
Shall we to men benighted,  
The lamp of life deny?  
Salvation, O salvation,  
The joyful sound proclaim,  
Till all in every station  
Shall learn Messiah's name.  
Ye masters, tell His story,  
And you, ye heralds, preach,  
And to the slave His glory,  
Let every Christian teach.—  
Till from our ransomed nature,  
The chains of bondage fall,  
And Jesus only Master  
Shall freely reign o'er all.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"  
Suggested on hearing the Rev. Mr. Hunt's  
Eloquent Temperance Sermon at Greene-  
street Church.

"Am I my brother's keeper?" yes!  
Bound by the social ties,  
Which link us to our fellow-man,  
Can we his soul despise?  
His sympathies are ours to share,  
His woe our hearts desire,  
Our aim a brother's happiness,  
Should all our thoughts inspire.  
Yea! resting on each brother's head,  
A brother's welfare hangs,  
God at our hands his blood will ask!  
Shall we not save his pangs?  
Then turn, oh, turn a brother's lips  
From death's destructive snare!  
Lure, lure his steps towards heavenly rest,  
God's smile will greet you there! F.

From the Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine.

## TEXAS.

(Continued.)

It is now necessary to look at the movements of our government. The river Sabine is the boundary between Mexico and the United States, established by the Florida treaty in 1819. That treaty, if not mainly intended to gratify Georgia, was undoubtedly much hastened on her account. It was recently said by a member of Congress of that day, a gentleman opposed to abolition, that in a secret session of the House of Representatives on the subject of that treaty, it was stated that President Monroe had received more than a hundred and fifty letters from inhabitants of Georgia, residing near the Florida line, declaring that their slaves ran away in such numbers, and found an asylum in Florida, that if the province was not obtained by treaty, the Georgians would rise and take it by force.

We pass the melancholy subject of the robbery of the aborigines. Florida was obtained, but scarcely was peaceable possession taken of it, when a long eye was cast upon Texas. Mr. Adams, a northern President, accused by the slaveholders of having sacrificed a good claim on Texas to obtain Florida, because he was jealous of the slave states, gave way to this grasping disposition, and sent a Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Poinsett, with instructions to purchase Texas, if it could be had; and if not, intrigue, and taking every advantage of the intestine divisions of the country could have ensued a favorable result, there cannot be a doubt that Mr. Poinsett would have obtained the land, and five more slave states, would have now been in rapid process of preparation for brightening the North American constellation. Fortunately there was nothing accomplished in Mr. Adams' time, in which there was certainly the most danger, from his wary and experienced diplomacy. Gen. Jackson having succeeded to the Presidency, sent off new and pressing instructions to Poinsett, in consequence of which that minister appears to have pulled the wires with an intensity, till then unknown. Then it was that his house was beset by a mob, and the American flag unfurled to protect our minister from their fury. It was duly honored by the Mexicans, and we would fain say as much of the American side of the affair. It was reported at home that Poinsett was assassinated. He had made himself the master-mover among the Yorkinos, or York Masons, a political party under the name of Freemasonry.

The Mexican people, as well as every administration for the last ten years, have been not only opposed to the sale of Texas, but sorely sensitive on the subject. Their national constitution defines the limits of the national domain. These could not be altered without an alteration of the constitution. The Mexicans resented the idea of a foreign government proposing an object, which could not be reached without breaking down and trampling upon their constitution. When it was found that they would not sell Texas,

Mr. Poinsett taking advantage of an approaching invasion and of the supposed exhaustion of the treasury, proposed to loan them the sum of \$10,000,000 upon a mortgage of Texas! The Mexicans considered this a farther and grosser insult. In the latter part of the year 1829, Poinsett was recalled, and all the information respecting these remarkable transactions, which the President has thought proper to give, or any member of Congress to call for, was a declaration in the message of that year, that the imputations upon Poinsett of interference in the political concerns of Mexico were believed to be groundless! Mr. Poinsett left Mexico amidst the general execrations of the people and government.

A Charge d'Affaires, Col. Butler, was sent to replace him, but we understand that he has never ventured openly to propose a renewal of the negotiation. In the year 1831, it had come to be well understood in the United States, that all hope of taking Texas by diplomacy was at an end. But it was said by the Southern presses, and evidently with the sanction, if not at the suggestion of official persons, that the Texans would one day declare themselves independent, and ask to be received into the union.

It remains now to advert briefly to the source of this extreme impatience for the annexation of Texas to our country, already so extensive. This source is deeper than mere covetousness of territory.

Slave labor ruins in a course of time every soil in the planting countries except those rare spots, which possess by nature an inexhaustible fertility. The planters know no such process as manuring.—The maritime parts of Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina are described as barren and desolate for nearly one hundred miles into the interior. Where once there was cultivation and stately mansions, there are now stunted pines; and the wolf and wild deer have literally returned to their original haunts. The business of planting, properly so called, is run out, and as farming never has borne, and never can bear, to any great extent, the expense of slave labor, the owners of slaves in the old states find themselves equally embarrassed in an impoverished soil, and a surplus labor. The latter rapidly increases, and new mouths are added in proportion as the means are diminished for filling them. In this state of things, the planter would be compelled to emancipate or starve in the midst of his vassals.—And here comes in the American slave trade, like a guardian genius from the regions of despair, to relieve criminals from the natural consequences of their crime, from the correctional police, established in mercy by the ruler of the universe. It comes to turn sins into gold.

Hence the fact, that Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, had become, before the year 1830, slave exporting states, i. e. making it a business to breed slaves for the market. Mr. Marshall, a member of the Virginia assembly, estimated the number raised and sold by that state, between the years 1820 and 1830, at 108,000; which were worth, at a moderate calculation, \$32,400,000. During the same period, Maryland, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Kentucky, exported as many more. This, therefore, is an interest fearfully great and increasing. Georgia, Tennessee, and even Missouri, may now be added to the list, according to information which is reaching us from these states.

It is obvious that this immense amount of human merchandise, this 'virginial crop,' as it was denominated by Mr. Faulkner in the Virginia assembly, must find a market; and there is no place on the globe, where Americans, who, by the law of God, (and by that covenant with Him, which we have forsaken,) should all be born free, can be sold like cattle, except within the limits of our own republic.—It becomes necessary, therefore, for the support of this mighty iniquity, that a home market should be provided.

It is well known throughout the slaveholding country, that it is the uniform policy of the slave states to stop the importation of slaves from other states, as soon as they are in a situation to dispense with the supply from that source. The most high spirited and dangerous slaves, and those who have committed crimes, are commonly transported to the slave-importing states as a punishment. There is therefore a tendency to bring together in those states, a dangerous mass of materials for insurrection. Accordingly all the states, except Louisiana, have now excluded the trade. They do permit persons moving into their limits for the purpose of residing, to bring their slaves, but none for the purpose of sale. In 1831, Louisiana passed a similar prohibition, but repealed it in 1832—3, in consequence it was said of the ravages of the cholera.—It is well understood throughout the south, that within the present limits of the United States, the slave trade, cut off by law on the north and west of Missouri, must soon cease, except the few sales and exchanges which take place in the vicinage. When this time comes, be it sooner or be it later, whether the Sabine or the Pacific shall form the barrier, the slave empire in this republic must come to an end; for when the planters, and the makers of man-merchandise shall be unable to sell it, they must emancipate or massacre. Either way slavery, which is worse than death, would cease. But to this alternative the slaveholders do not intend, without the most desperate efforts, to be driven. The propensity for slaveholding, engendered by education and example, is strengthened by the strongest evils of our nature, as pride, love of power, love of ease, pleasure and personal consequence, and the corrupting and searing influence of dissolute habits. These are all enlisted to perpetuate

slavery, and therefore to procure the annexation to the slaveholding south-west of an extensive, rich and lovely land, large enough for five more slave states. The southern press, beginning with a series of essays by Thomas H. Benton, has called loudly and unanimously for the annexation, on some terms and by some means, during the last six years. Many times has it openly avowed the object of increasing the preponderance and security of the slave interest in the union. It is worthy of a passing notice that Benton's essays were commenced just about the time that Jackson's first instructions were despatched to Poinsett. Samuel Houston an intimate friend, and protegee of the President, was noted by a number of presses six years ago, as having gone to Texas for the purpose of revolutionizing it. Could a better hand than he be found for executing the schemes of a Benton, the principal author of the extension of slavery to Missouri, and the prime plotter of the present movement in Texas? Houston now re-appears, in the public papers, collecting troops, sending expresses to the President of the United States; and tempting every caiff in the country, by offering to parcel out that beautiful domain of the Mexican nation among those who shall assist in perpetrating robbery and perpetuating the slave trade and slavery.—It has been quaintly said of a distinguished personage, that he offered to give away all the kingdoms of the earth, when the poor devil did not own a foot of it!

(To be continued.)

## HORRORS OF WAR.

View of the field of Waterloo, after the Battle.

"On Monday morning, June 19th, I hastened to the field of battle: I was compelled to go through the forest for the road was so completely choked up as to be impassable.

"The dead required no help; but thousands of wounded who could not help themselves, were in want of every thing, their features swollen by the sun and rain, looked livid and bloated. One poor fellow had a ghastly wound across the lower lip, which gaped wide and showed his teeth and gums, as though a second and unnatural mouth had opened below the first. Another, quite blind from a gash across his eyes, sat upright, gasping for breath and murmuring,—*De l'eau! de l'eau!* The anxiety for water was indeed distressing. The German *'Wasser'* and the French *'De l'eau! de l'eau!'* still seem sounding in my ears. I am convinced that hundreds must have perished from thirst alone, and they had no hope of assistance, for even humane persons were afraid of approaching the scene of blood, lest they should be taken in requisition to bury the dead; almost every person who came near being pressed into that most disgusting and painful service.

"This general burying was truly horrible; large square holes were dug about six feet deep, and thirty or forty fine young fellows stripped to their skins were thrown into each, pell mell, and then covered in so slovenly a manner, that sometimes a hand or a foot peeped through the earth.

"One of these holes was preparing as I passed, and the followers of the army were stripping the bodies before throwing them into it, while some Russian Jews were assisting in the spoliation of the dead by chiselling out their teeth! an operation which they performed with the most brutal indifference. Hundreds of fine horses were galloping over the plain, kicking and plunging apparently mad with pain, while the poor wounded wretches who saw them coming, and could not get out of their way shrieked in agony, and tried to shrink back to escape from them, but in vain.

"Soon after I saw an immense horse, (one of the Scotch Greys,) dash towards a colonel of the Imperial Guard, who had his leg shattered; the horse was frightfully wounded, and a part of a broken lance still snoring in one of its wounds.—It rushed snorting and plunging past the Frenchman, and I shall never forget his piercing cry as it approached. I flew instantly to the spot, but ere I reached it, the man was dead; for, though I do not think the horse had touched him, the terror he felt had been too much for his exhausted frame.

"Sickened with the immense heaps of slain, which spread in all directions as far as the eye could reach, I was preparing to return, when as I was striding over the dead and dying, and meditating on the horrors of war, my attention was attracted by a young Frenchman who was lying on his back, apparently at the last gasp. Some open letters were lying around, and one was yet grasped in his hand as though he had been reading it to the last moment. My eye fell upon the words *'My dear son,'* in a female hand.

Reader, how many such ties, think you were torn assunder on that field of blood! Husbands, fathers, sons—but I forbear.

From Zion's Advocate.

## NEW-ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

We were much gratified by a visit to this noble institution last week. It is located in Pearl-street, Boston. They have about 50 pupils, and Dr. Howe continues their indefatigable teacher. Those who have children afflicted with the loss of sight, would do well to make an effort to get them into this institution. Who can estimate the extent of the advantages they will here enjoy? It would be worth much to introduce them to the familiar acquaintance and friendship of a choice collection of persons afflicted with a similar calamity with themselves. They can learn the science of music—or if they have

good capacity, they may become skilful mathematicians—from maps and globes prepared expressly for their use. They may make good advances in geography. They learn to read, and have Bibles which they may daily consult with as much accuracy and practical effect as others.—Their intellect may be reached and drawn out and cultivated. These remarks are intended for our remote readers, and such as have had little knowledge of this or any similar institution.

It is not indeed to be expected that our readers generally should have very extensive information respecting such institutions; seeing this, which was the first in America, has been in existence only 5 or 6 years.

The work of printing for the blind is carried on in the institution. They have a press which is an American invention—it has recently commenced operation, and with admirable success. They can produce a new testament for less than one third of the former expense. The press is very simple in its operation. They use no ink or any other coloring matter—they print on one side of a leaf only. The impression is made on one side and read on the other—it is produced by one man turning a crank, and yet through the arrangement of the mechanical power, a weight is produced, estimated to be equal to 600 tons. We have a specimen of the printing before us, and can read it by the eye—nor would it be very difficult to learn to read it by the touch. We strongly commend the institution to those for whom it was intended. The expense is considerable, but when parents are not able to meet it, let them solicit the aid of their friends. Some of our wealthy citizens might find here a very commendable charity for expending some thousands of their surplus funds.

*I will Pray for you, Papa.* A child, about eight years of age, once asked his father, why he did not pray for him, as some good parents of whom he had read, used to pray for their children? The father, looking steadfastly at his dear boy, sighed and wept, and pressing his child to his bosom, said, no wonder I have never prayed for you, my dear, I have never prayed for myself. "Then I will pray for you, papa," said the child. After this time, the father and mother were praying people.—*Zion's Advocate.*

## THE WAR IN TEXAS.

New-Orleans papers have been received in this city to the 19th ult. They contain news of the most distressing character from Texas. The whole of the Texian population, men, women and children, appear to have been flying in disorder towards the Sabine, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the U. S. frontier settlements in Louisiana were in danger from the Indians, if not the Mexicans.—*N. Y. Obs.*

**MARRIAGE.** That the institution of marriage is essential to the virtue and happiness of the human family, and to the prosperity of nations, none will dispute. As such it has ever been regarded by the wisest and best of men, and enjoined as a duty, by the laws of God, and by the laws of different nations. "The Jews were trained by tradition and custom to feel that all men of proper age and condition were solemnly bound to marry;—and in the times of the apostles, they regarded voluntary celibacy as a crime not less enormous than homicide. Plato held that it was disgraceful to remain unmarried. By the laws of Lycurgus, unmarried men were declared base, and even not permitted to attend public games or exhibitions. In Sparta, those who remained unmarried after a certain age, were subject to punishment. By the laws of Athens, all commanders, orators, and persons interested with public affairs, were required to be married men. Among the Lacedaemonians, actions were brought against men who deferred marriage to a late period. Tacitus states that among the Romans, penalties were inflicted on those who refused to marry at a certain age. The Koran of Mahomet positively requires men, not to defer marriage beyond the age of twenty-five years. The Tatars considered the connection as extending to the future state, and therefore celebrated nuptial between their sons and daughters who died before puberty, lest they should be single in the other world." To disregard the marriage institution, or to sanction any thing that has a tendency to lessen its influence, or encourage its neglect, is directly promoting a system of concubinage, destructive to the peace and happiness of families, and the morals of the community. The present gross licentiousness of our cities is to be attributed in no small degree to the neglect of this institution; nor will their moral character be changed till our youth are persuaded to seek their happiness in honorable matrimony, rather than in disobeying the laws of Jehovah. Nothing would have a happier tendency to check the growing immorality of our country than the encouragement of early marriages.

We hope some of the friends of purity will feel it their duty to give us some essays on this important subject.—*Journal of Public Morals.*

*American Wood Superior to Mahogany.*—We saw standing in the Arcade Hall, yesterday, a well made and highly polished bureau, made by Shaw and Tucker, St. Paul street, Rochester. This sample of the skill of our artisans is not only highly creditable to them, but also to the city in which they live. But aside from the skill manifested in the workmanship of the bureau, it possesses additional interest from the fact, that the veneering, exhibiting a polish of the highest grade, is the product of the American forest, and

prepared to the sculptor's hand at the veneering mill of Mr. Whipple in this city.—The veneering is of Black Walnut, and was introduced by Mr. Whipple as a substitute for Mahogany, about two years since, and though its use is of such recent date, it is superseding Mahogany wherever it comes in competition with it.

It has already become a general favorite in Canada among those who seek to adorn their mansions with the choicest furniture. The Black Walnut is also rapidly coming into favor in England, though its introduction there is of quite recent date. This wood from which such rare specimens of art are produced is abundant in the American forests, and though it has hitherto suffered comparative neglect, it seems destined to a celebrity surpassing that of the famed Mahogany.—*Rochester Daily Adr.*

## GENUINE PREACHING.

Simplicity with earnestness is the only style of preaching which becomes the ministry of the gospel. The one will enable the preacher to convey the truth to the understanding, the other will give him the command of the heart. Impressed himself, he will impress others, and what he clearly understands, he will make intelligible to his audience. These are the things which the conscientious preacher should study, and they constitute the power, the charm of pulpit eloquence. Thousands will hang upon his lips when he preaches, not to be dazzled or amused, but to be convinced of their danger or led to a remedy. His popularity will arise chiefly from his impassioned earnestness and solemnity. His hearers will have no opportunity to be thinking of the man or anything about him, while he speaks.—Their thoughts will be fixed on Christ, and when they leave the church, they will be compelled to speak and think of the awful or the delightful subject which has been brought before them.—*Rev. Wm. Orme.*

**CONSCIOUSNESS OF SIN.** Oh! there is nothing to equal those moments of desperate awakening when we first become conscious that we are corrupted! when some sudden shock arouses to us a knowledge of our true position, and shows us that the ground we have so long been carelessly treading, is hollow beneath our feet, the precipice near at hand to which we have been blindly directing our steps! The sick man who is told that mortification alone has stilled the torture of his aching limb, cannot receive such intelligence with more chilled and shrinking horror than is felt by the heart which, pure heretofore, and full earnest resolution for the right, has been led away by temptation, and only wakes to feel the bitterness of its moral degradation; to know that the days of its purity and innocence are over; that vice is become a familiar thing;—that all is known of which we should have been ignorant; and all forgotten which should have been most carefully treasured in our memories; that in our sorrow we have become "acquainted with sin," and have made it our boon companion and fellow-traveller in the great journey of life.

From the Am. Baptist.

**Imprisonment for Debt.**—The advocates of imprisonment for debt will do well to read the following paragraph:

"A gentleman is confined for debt in the Northampton jail, Mass., who is nearly seventy years of age. He is the son of a former judge of the supreme court; a near relative of a former popular governor; a brother of one of the present judges of the circuit court; a man of education, and of cultivated mind; a lawyer by profession, who, in building up a literary institution, new of high standing, lost his property!"

Shame on that literary institution, and the good people about Northampton!—Why do they not devise means to liquidate the debt, and release the venerable man from prison?

Sosay we, who happen to have some interesting acquaintance with the gentleman, and a knowledge of his efforts and sacrifices for the benefit of—College.

When will justice and sound policy universally explode that relic of a barbarous age—imprisonment for debt? Let crime be punished, and misfortune pitied and relieved.—*Ed. Bap.*

That is the best minister who lives best, and does the most good.

There is no coming to Christ but with a wounded conscience.

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C. W. & J. A. CONANT.

Brandon, April 18, 1836. 31

## PATENT LEVER WATCH

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Brandon, March 21, 1836.

## JOB-PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Hand-bills, Blanks, Way-bills, neatly executed at the Telegraph Office.

## NEW-YORKER.

QUARTO EDITION.

THE publishers of the New-Yorker, encouraged by the generous and steadily increasing patronage which has hitherto rewarded their exertions, propose to issue, from the commencement of their third volume to the 26th of March ensuing, a new Double Quarto Edition of their journal, not instead of, but in addition to the now published. Advertisements, except perhaps a few of a strictly literary character, will be entirely excluded; and in addition to all the matter presented in the Folio New-Yorker, the Quarto will contain a page of popular music, &c. &c. and be accompanied by a handsome two-page and comprehensive index at the close of the volume.

The general features of the New-Yorker will remain essentially as they have heretofore been. Its columns will contain—

1. *General literature.*—Original tales, essays, reviews, poems, &c. with corresponding selections from the *Quarterlies*, *Monthlies*, and all the better class of periodicals, Foreign and American, with choice extracts from new works of substantial excellence. The editor acknowledges with pride and gratitude his obligation to his regular contributors—and among them are some whose names have shed lustre on the cause of American literature—for the steadfast support hitherto afforded him, and the confidence with which he is now enabled to assure the public that it will not soon be withdrawn. He takes pleasure in recalling the fact, that since the establishment of the New-Yorker, no one other journal has afforded specimens in equal extent and variety, of the productions of all eminent American writers, of whatever section or class—a characteristic which he hopes it may still preserve; while his selections from the best works have been exceeded, in quantity at least, by those of but three or four among the myriad of cis-Atlantic periodicals.

2. *National politics.*—It has been the aim of the editor to present a full and fair exhibit of the aspects, movements and struggles of parties in our country, including the meetings of conventions, nomination of candidates for state and national offices, and all other significant manifestations of political feeling, with the general results of elections, as fast as ascertained, and the official canvass in each instance, as soon as it shall have reached us. This course is believed to be in many respects original with this journal; and it is considered that we have just cause of felicitation in the fact, that, pursued as it has been through two years of unremitting political warfare, the fairness and general accuracy of our statements and returns, have very rarely, if ever, been questioned. The editor reserves to himself the right of remarking, as circumstances may seem to require and justice to dictate, on the exciting political topics of the day, as on all others, with calmness, deference and moderation; but he will still strive—he trusts not less successfully than hitherto—to exclude from the columns of the New-Yorker every observation, reflection, or even argument, which may wantonly do violence to the sincere convictions of any well-informed reader, of whatever principle or party.

3. *General intelligence.*—In this department we can only promise the most unwearied industry and patience in the collection, condensation and arrangement of the news, foreign and domestic, which may be gathered from the weekly reception of four hundred journals, including some choice European periodicals, and which may be afforded us by the attention of our friends abroad.

Literary notices, statistics, brief notices of works of art, amusements, the drama, &c. &c. will from time to time be given.

As a general rule, however, it will be the aim of the editor to embody such articles, whether original or selected, as shall at least combine instructions with entertainment.

## CONDITIONS.

The Quarto New-Yorker will be published every Saturday afternoon, on an extra imperial sheet of the finest quality, comprising sixteen pages of three columns each, and afforded to its patrons at \$3 per annum, payable flexibly in advance.—Orders from a distance, unaccompanied by a remittance, will necessarily remain unanswered. Any person or persons sending us \$5 positively free of postage or other charges, shall receive two copies for one year, or a single copy for two years, and in the same proportion for a larger sum. The few who may desire to take the folio edition for immediate perusal and the Quarto for binding, will be entitled to receive both for \$4.50 in advance. We will cheerfully preserve their files of the Quarto for any such who may desire it.

The subscribers are extremely solicitous that there be no misconception on the part of their patrons in regard to the two editions of their paper. The Quarto is commenced in deference to the solicitations of a great number of their friends, who have expressed a strong desire that the New-Yorker should appear in a form more susceptible of preservation than the present. It is neither anticipated nor hoped that it will receive a patronage at all commensurate with that of the folio edition. They would frankly express their conviction that, for those whose interest in a journal expires with the week in which it reaches them, the latter will be decidedly preferable, aside from the difference in the price. Accordingly when an order for "The New-Yorker" simply, without specification, is sent them, the folio will invariably be sent.

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